# The Washington Times.

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#### The Last Honors.

In the East Room of the White House this morning, after its rest overnight in that historic home of American great men, lies the body of our murdered President. Presently there will be the sound of muffled drums, and the tramp of feet. The portals of the mansion will open, and on the shoulders of sadfaced, bronzed warriors the form so greatly identified with place since this hermit Republic began to grow to the proportions of a world power will come forth for the last time, while dirges sound and colors droop and troops salute the noble dead.

Then will begin that final public appearance, that farewell progress, which in advance cannot be contemplated without emotion; without the sorrow ful thought that when this day shall end, the nation and the people of the Capital City will have done all that they could to demonstrate their affection and grief, and that thenceforth President McKiniey will be but a mem ory cherished in unending sadness.

Few among the many thousands o us who would like to gaze once more upon the face of him who has gone before us into the presence of the All Father may hope to do so. Fewer still will be able to enter the Rotunda of the Capitol to join in the prayers over the bier of the proto-martyr. But every heart in this community and in the whole land will join in the services, and, as the cannon roar their requiem, and the bells toll their solemn response, the prayers of seventy-six millions in this country, and countless millions in others, will be ascending to heaven in one grand world petition that the soul of William McKinley may rest in peace, and that the people he loved and who loved him may be blessed and protected from a repetition of the awful crime which has brought all civilized nations to their knees in tears and horror.

Even from the ashes of this dead President we are loath to part. It is harmonious proportions, subject always impossible to avoid a regret that they could not have found a resting place in the silent city, peopled by his comrades of the civil war, over at Ariington, But his widow and family seem to wish This is simply because no country is It otherwise, and he is to lie by the side of his parents and children in the cemetery at Canton, his old home.

#### The Government's Strength. Nothing could have more satisfactor

ily demonstrated the strength of re sublican institutions, as developed in the United States, than the actions of the American people, when, with the unexpected suddenness of a thunder clap from a cloudless sky, the news was flashed over the land that the head of the Government had been stricken down by an assassin. There was a speculative tremor in Wall Street, and everywhere there was an anarchy, the teachings of which were directly responsible for the foul deed, but in all this vast continental Republic there was not a whisper of doubt as to the perfect stability and safety of the Government. That the shooting of the President could give the slightest check to the ship of state as she sailed on her way was an idea utterly foreign to the American mind. Men did not argue or discuss the proposition. They dld not even think of it. With a supreme confidence that was a stranger to all doubting and fear, the great body of American citizenship knew that although the President might die the Government would live and move grandly on in the fulfillment of its des

The almost universal demand that has gone up for the wiping out of anarchy was not born of fear. No one be lieves that the incendiary teachings of the sect could ever influence a sufficient number of people to endanger the Government. The demand has been simply a manifestation of the horror and detestation of a creed which leads to such crimes as the one at Buffalo that has shocked humanity in every quarter of the civilized world. The formation of a free and beneficent Government is in itself a magnificent triumph of civilization. If all government could be destroyed without at the same time de stroying civilization, the first thought of mankind would be to restore government in some suitable and desirable form. The condition advocated by the anarchist could not exist for any appreciable length of time. There is not the slightest possibility of the anarch 1st scheme being successfully carried beyond the point of the mere butchery now and then of some person occupying a high official station. It is to prevent such deeds to the fullest possible extent, and to protect the lives of those who are placed in positions of trust and authority, that the demand for the crushing of anarchy is so earnestly

The force of what is here said re specting the strength of our Government becomes the more apparent when we consider the attitude of the Demo cratic party, which stood in opposition to the late President, and is antagonistic to his successor upon some very im portant questions of national policy But it is an opposition which goes merely to the point of what the Government should do respecting those questions, and not one which strikes at the foundations of the Government itself. The Democratic party is prepared to yield the same obedience to the Government when controlled by the opposing party that it would with its own Administration in power; and it has no desire for power that is not obtained in

a lawful and orderly way. Nothing, we may say with propriety, could have been finer than the course of the Democracy generally during the whole of the tragic period which began

with the fatal wounding of the President. With one voice the great organization, representing more than six million voters, proclaimed its horror at the deed, and prayed for the President's recovery. These prayers would have gone up just the same and quite as earnestly if the next in succession had been a Democrat. The members of this party know that even with their opponents in power the American Government is the best on earth, and the only ambition of the Democracy is to obtain power in a lawful and orderly way, in the hope and belief of making the Government still better-not by changing its form, but by modifying some features of its policy.

The Times says this with no idea of suggesting a partisan thought. The purpose is simply to emphasize the strength of the American Government, which is the Government of the whole American people regardless of party affiliations and views concerning mat ters of national policy. This demonstration of our national strength (so at variance with the idea which prevails with many that republican government is essentially weak) is one consolation which comes to us even while we are sorrowing over the loss we have sustained. We know that the Republic rests upon sure foundations, means security, comfort, and happi-ness both for those now living and for countless generations yet unborn.

Our Merchant Marine.

Speaking of the foreign trade of Hamburg, the greatest commercial city of Continental Europe, "Bradstreet's" states that not a ship carrying the American flag left that port for the United States last month or returned with American goods. This, in the view f the trade journal referred to, is a humiliating circumstance, and especially so because more goods are imported into Hamburg from the United States than from any other country. It is not easy to see where the humiliation comes in. It might as well be claimed that the merchant should feel humiliated when he employs a truckman to haul and deliver a load of goods to a customer.

The opinion seems to prevail largely in some quarters that our goods sold abroad, as well as those imported, should be carried in American bottoms and under the American flag, whether it would be profitable for the people of this country to engage in that business or not. There is a great deal of sentimentality, and not of a very healthy sort, either, in much of the talk going the rounds about how much of our foreign trade is carried in foreign bottoms. For some unaccountable reason it seems to be assumed that because we produce and sell certain things we should also carry them to their destination, and not only this, but that we should also carry what we buy. The two propositions are contradictory of each other, while there is an absence of sound logic and good business sense from both.

Everybody will concede the desirability of having all of our national industries move on apace, and develop in to the condition that such development is a natural one. But there is no country on earth in which anything of the kind ever has taken place or ever will. equally well adapted for all industries. Our ocean tonnage is comparatively small, because American capital could be more profitably employed on land. That is a perfectly obvious proposition. And yet there are many people who seem to think that the American merchant marine for the foreign carrying trade should be built up at any cost. The answer to this is that if merchant ships are to be built at the expense of the whole people they should belong to the whole people, and not to a few individuals.

As before remarked, the building of ships in America has been somewhat retarded by the enormous profits to be realized in other branches of business It does not follow that ships could not be built and sailed at a profit, but merely that the prospective returns were smaller than those which could be obtained in other pursuits. If a man with a million dollars capital can build a factory and realize twelve per cent upon the venture he is very likely to do so rather than build an ocean steamer and content himself with five or six or seven. There is the explanation in a nutshell.

Of the vessels entering and clearing at Hamburg, thirty-nine were Norwegian, but that does not prove that Norway is more prosperous than the United States. Very far from it. Norway is an exceedingly poor country, and partly from inclination and partly from necessity she engages in the business of carrying goods on the high seas for richer nations.

Just as soon as the conditions are such that the business of ocean carriage becomes approximately as profitable as the leading lines of industry conducted on shore, we will find Amer ican capital seeking investment in marine enterprises on a large scale, Everything indicates that the time is rapidly approaching, for the shipbuilding industry is more flourishing now than it has been before in many years, with strong indications of still better conditions to come. We need give ourselves no particular distress on this head. If Norway sent thirty-nine ships into the port of Hamburg, we sold thirty-nine times as many goods there as Norway did, and probably the disproportion was still greater. If Germany is building ships faster than we are, we are manufacturing vastly more goods than she is, and there is a great deal more profit in making the goods than there is in lugging them around the world after they are made. When the profits are equalized we may have no fear but that American energy and acumen will build up our ocean marine in full measure with our requirements.

### An Unnecessary Assurance.

It must have been rather a surpristo President Roosevelt to receive from a considerable number of State Governors, without distinction of party, telegraphic assurances that they would stand by and rally around him in his hour of unexpected and heartily regretted greatness. Doubtless it is satisfactory to the new Chief Magistrate to feel that the supporting and rallying Governors have decided on that line of conduct, and have no disposition to de sert him but what in the name of human sanity was to be expected of them otherwise? All such assurances as they forwarded ought to be quite as unnecessary as they were.

The death or resignation of a President, and his succession by a Vice President, under our present constitutional system of government does not involve any essential change of general policy

McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt were nom inated for the offices of President and Vice President respectively, at the same time and place, by elected delegates of the party to which both belonged, of which both had been conspicuous and distinguished members for years, and the leaders of which knew them thoroughly and intimately, and had confidence that theirs were perfectly safe hands to entrust with the task of carrying out the policies and purposes of the Republican organization. In that be-lief they were elected. Mr. McKinley, because his first Administration as President was a guarantee that, if elected, his second would be like the one preceding: Mr. Roosevelt, because should accident happen to his chief, he was fully trusted to continue the party policy of his predecessor.

In all but details, whose bearing upon the general subject is unimportant, he is certain to do so. If the United States is ruled by party governments, as most surely it is, the accession to the Presidency of a Vice President is no more than a change of men. The sys tem runs on with little if any difference. There is, in fact, not the remotest reason why Governors or other superserviceable personages or persons should support or should rally around anybody. The one thing incumbent upon them in common with all other citizens is to keep the peace. Law and custom, backed by the universal sentiment and will of the country, can be depended upon to do the rest.

As the McKeesport lodges of the Amalgamated Association and Federation of Labor had not been notified by Sunday night that the steel strike was at an end, their members refused to believe it and decided to picket the tube works and from going to work Monday morning. So they gathered at the mills armed with clubs and sections of iron pipe bent upon mischief. But the chief of police, at half past two o'clock in the morning, notified the strik-ers that all who wished to work would be protected, and gave the pickets their choice between going home and going to the workhouse. They chose the former alternative, and when the whistles blew housands of lately idle men poured into the plant enclosure seeking employment. That marked the close of the strike move-

The stability of business conditions, as well as of the country and its institu-tions, were attested yesterday in the course of the stock markets here and abroad. Wall Street was calm though dull toward the close, and London was a liberal buyer. Confidence is everywhere shown in the continuance of Mr. McKinley's financial policy by his successor.

For obvious reasons, Admiral Dewey called his order for the Schley Court of Enquiry to meet yesterday, and it will not convene until eleven o'clock Friday morning, when it is supposed that the business before the tribunal will be reciptly taken up and disposed of as rapidly as practicable.

Reports from Manila state that in that city business houses and residences are generally draped in black, in mourning for the death of the late President Mc-Kinley. This form of expressing public grief seems to have been adopted more enerally at the antipodes than here in Washington.

#### PERSONAL.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's succession to the fathership of the British House of Commons has once again brought into rominence the fact, little known perhaps, that the peer who enjoys a similar distinction in the upper house is the Earl distinction in the upper house is the Earl of Templemore, who quilte recently entered his eighty-first year, and who, difficult though it may be to believe, succeeded his father in the year in which the late Queen ascended the throne, taking his seat some five years later on the very day following the attainment of his majority.

Gen. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, who was the Republican reconstruction Governor of Mississippi after the civil war, has presented to the Mississippi Historical Soconstruction policy of the Republican party was a term, e mistake.

The well-known German novelist, Rudolf Lindau, who is also a lawyer and has for the past ten years represented the German creditors in the management of

Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt, who, having reached the age limit, was retired from the navy last week, entered the service as a seaman in 1881 and won promotion through continued gallantry in he war of the relegion. he war of the rebellion.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. McConnell, of

bequeathed the whole of his estate to public charities. The gifts are: \$3,600 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$3,000 to the American Home Missionary Society, \$1,000 to the Congregational Church Building Society, 500 to the City Missionary Society of Boston, \$1,000 to the Lay College in Revere. \$1,000 to the Hampton Institute of Virginia, \$1,000 to the Atlanta University of Atlanta, Ga., and the residue to the Home for Aged Men and the Home for Aged Couples in Boston, in equal shares.

Paul Arnold, M. A., of Los Angeles, has en appointed professor of mathematics University of Southern California. Mr. Arnold is a graduate of that university, He followed post-graduate studies at Cornell University and at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic.

The Rev. Dr. McClelland of Palo Alto, Cal., has accepted the chair of languages and moral science at the Princeton Col-legiate Institute, Kentucky.

The King of Roumania is personally in-terested in a plan to educate his people by the establishment of theatres in every wn of his kingdom. Daniel P. Bruner, who died recently in

Philadelphia, made a contingent bequest of \$1,000 for a tablet to be placed on the of \$1,000 for a tablet to be placed on the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown, to perpetuate the memory of his ancestor, Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown. A contingent bequest was also made of \$1,000 to the Lehigh University. The residuary estate was directed to be equally divided among six Protestant worthy charities of Philadelphia, such as most need help.

The last will of the Florentine painter Stefano Ussi who died on July 12, directs that after the death of his widow all his property, to the value of several hundred thousand francs, is to be used for the es-ablishment of a three years stipend for a talented young artist, to be chosen by

Prof. Arthur W. Rucker, the Secretary of the Royal Society and the principal of the University of London, who delivered the inaugural address last week at the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow, is English by birth and education. He is fifty-three years of age, and was educated first at Clapham Grammar School and then at Brasenose College, Oxford. After a distinguished university career he was elected fellow and lecturer of his college and demonstrator in the Clarendon Laboratory of the university. In 1874 he became professor of mathematics and physics in the Yorkshire College at Leeds, and in 1886 professor of physics at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. He has made many original contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and in conjunction with Prof. Thorpe carried out a magnetic survey of the United Kingdom which led to some striking and interesting results. meeting of the British Association in

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

It is estimated in London that at least 2,000 coronets will be required for the peers and peersess who will be summoned to attend the coronation of King Edward next year, As, in silver-gilt these may be put down roughly at an verage of about £17 each, the cost for he head-dresses will thus be about £34,600. Were the peers to indulge in gold coro ncts, the united cost would be something like £120,000 to £130,000, for a gold coronet costs from 50 to 75 or 80 guineas, according to the rank for which it is required though the duke's coronet is by no me the most expensive. The top price longs to the head-dress of an earl, be-cause it not only requires the most metal. out also the most work. While silver s the metal now being universally ployed for making coronets, it is a silver of special alloy and of greater fineness than that used for ordinary work. Although the intrinsic value of the silver would not amount to a couple of pounds, one peer has decided on a copper coronet, though the amount he will save by this economy is very small indeed.

A new company has just been formed at Seneva for the purpose of issuing acci dent assurance policies to Alpine guides The plan is not absolutely an innovation Since 1895 the Swiss, Italian, and German Alpine Clubs have all made arrangements with insurance companies enabling guide to insure themselves for the season; and the three guides who perished on the Dent Blanche in the great accident of 1839, Zurbriggen, Furrer, and Vingnier, were actually insured, the two former for and the latter for 3,000 francs What is wanted, however, is an exten sion of this scheme, which would enable a climber to insure his guides for a particular ascent, just as he can insure him ticular ascent, just as he can insure him-self for a particular railway journey. It was calculated last year, in an article in the "Revue Alpint," that a premium of 1 france per climb should be sufficient for a policy of 4,000 francs. This, of course, is on the assumption that policies would be taken out for all climbs, easy and dangerous alike; but the Alpine clubs are probably quite strong enough to enforce a rule to that effect.

The New Zealand Government has appointed a trade commissioner to travel the world in search of new markets for New Zealand produce. The gentleman se lected is J. Graham Gow, who, prior going abroad, is at present touring the colony gathering the fullest information possible regarding the products in the country available for export. He will go in the first instance to South Africa, and subsequently to England, the Continent an opening presents itself, to direct attention to some product of which New Zealand has a surplus. In this way it is Zealand has a surplus. In this way it is hoped to find some altogether new outlets for some of the peculiarly New Zealand products, the uses and value of which are at present not well known outside the colony. Mr. Gow will also during his travels endeavor to direct attention to the wonders and beauties of New Zealand, and thus increase the popularity of the colony as a tourists' resort.

The menus of the two luncheons at which the Russian sovereign will be the guest of honor in France will be veritable works of art, intended as fitting souvenirs of the memorable occasions.

M. Devambez, a former "Prix de Rome," will design the card for the Dunkirk repast. The plan most likely to be adopted represents the port of Dunkirk crowded with vessels of all nations. Approaching from the distance, and in an aureole of sunlight, is the Russian yacht Standard.

M. Guillonet, the author of the menu selected for the Reims feast, handles his subject allegorically. The centre place is occupied by a woman seated on a throne (or, perhaps, a Republican armchair). This lady symbolizes France. Like Sa-rah Bernhardt in a certain photograph, France has her pet lion crouching near.
Two plump cherubs, one wearing a Russian headdress and the other the Phrygian cap of liberty, are receiving on the wing, from another winged servitor, a rather ponderous palm branch, which has evidently just been handed him by the lady with the lion, for her arm is still outstretched.

A few flowers, plants, flags, and allegorical animals round out the tableau.

Some interesting figures are contained n the annual report of the London Board of Trade on changes in wages during 1900, which has just been issued. In it Mr. Llewellyn Smith states that the year 1900 was the culminating point of the upciety his papers and documents relating to his administration as executive of the State. General Ames has changed his opinions as to the political status of the negro and today holds that the whole respectively relief of the state of the s other year for which statistics exist, but the rate of increase during the last year was unprecedentedly high. No fewer than 1,112,684 workpeople, or about one-seventh of the total number employed, received advances during the year amounting to the Turkish debt, has decided to retire to less than £212,000 per week, while only to literature in Heligeland. tant amount of £2,800 per week. The weekly rise of £209,000 compares with £91,000 in 1899, and £81,000 in 1898 the two previous years by far the larger amount of the increase is accounted for by the rise of miners' wages, which rose on the average nearly 4s 5d per week in Lynchburg, Va., has been elected cor-responding secretary of the Southern Baptist Association, to succeed the late Dr. F. H. Kerfoot.

The late Levi B. Stinchfield, of Boston, at which the changes came into operation, it is estimated that the additional amount disbursed in wages during 1900 occasioned solely by the increase of wages recorded by this report apart from any change in the number of the working population, was not less than £6,000,000. Toward the end of 1900 signs were not Toward the end of 1900 signs were not wanting that the period of rising wages was drawing to a close. During the first haif of the present year 1901 the increases of wages, though still more widespread than the decreases, have not balanced them in amount, so that for the first time since 1855 the net effect has been a fail amounting to nearly £30,000 per week, the decline being most manded in mining and from and steel trades which recently had shown the greatest rise.

As Lord Kintore was the first Australian Governor to accomplish the feat of riding across that continent, so will the class to do this great, and even hazardour, journey. Lord Kintore had the advantage that he took a trap and several companions with him, and stuck to the verland telegraph line the whole way, meeting line repairers and other stations at regular intervals. The adventurous Bishop will go wider afield, mostly for the purpose of locking up the aboriginal tribes as he passes down the country, and it is only to be hoped that he will reach Adelaide in safety. The Hishop should be glad of a rest when he has come to the end of his 1,300 mile ride on camelback.

The visitors at Norderney, that most popular of seaside resorts in England, were highly entertained last month with some fine works of art, which the great German sculptor, Eugene Boermel, was forming daily in the wet sand, only to be washed away within a few hours by the merciless waves.

The sand of the Norderney shore is especially adapted to the formation of compact figures, and it is not unusual to see rows of amateur artists of both sexes, arrayed in their bathing suits, seated or the strand, busily engaged in making all sorts of imitations of the objects of nature and the handiwork of man-trees, ships, houses, animals and human beings. But real works of art are a rarity.

The speaking figures of the Berlin sculptor drew a vast crowd of admirers, who gathered daily around the al fresco workshop of the artist. There was one masterpiece in sand which received encominums from the public. It was entitled "Maternal Happiness." The thought that the tide would demolish this beautiful the tide would demolish this beautiful the tide would demolish this beautiful the state of the people of Norderney sel said. They begged Herr Boermel to spare it and remove it to the town. It was placed in a local fair and sold at auction fog \$50 for the benefit of the poor. ture and the handswork of man-trees,

#### WITH THE SCIENTISTS.

The problem of utilizing the sun's energy is the subject of an article by Prof. Thurston in "Cassier's Magazine" for August. He points out that in spite of the enormous deposits of coal remaining untouched in other sections of the globe, within a few generations at most, some ther energy than that of combustion of fossil fuel must be relied upon to do the work of the civilized world. He speaks of the next important source of energywater power-and shows that the energy capable of use in the area drained by the Mississippi River, for instance, may be square mile, but that such figures are of little value, as the available water power must be calculated from the minimum volume under easily utilizable heads, the sippi-with the exception of the three mall waterfalls-being of no use what ever. Prof. Thurston disposes of wind power and tidal power in a few words, and then devotes his article to the consideration of the possibility of converting the heat of the sun into mechanical energy by some direct means.

He refers to John Ericsson's contribu-ions to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the figures quoted are interesting. It ould appear that with Mr. Eriesson's oncentration apparatus, during nine ers per day, an average of fully 3.5 units of heat per minute can be extracted for each square foot of area presented perpendicularly to the sun's rays in all latitudes between the equator and 45 degrees of latitude. Theoretically, this works out to 8.2 horse power for an area of 100 feet. It appears that there is a rainless region extending from the northwest coast of Africa to Mongolia, 9,000 miles in length, and nearly 1,000 miles wide. Be sides the North African deserts, region includes the southern coast of the Mediterranean, east of the Gulf of Cabes, Upper Egypt, eastern and part of the western coast of the Red Sea, part of Syria, the eastern part of the countries watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, Eastern Arabia, the greater part of Persia, the extreme yestern part of China, and lastly, Mongolia. In the Western Hemisphere, Lower California, the tableland of Mexico and Guatemala, and the west coast of South America, suffer from continuous intense radiant heat for a dis-tance of more than 2,000 miles.

Calculations based upon the assumption that one horse power could be developed for every 100 square feet exposed to solar radiation would lead one to enormous figures if applied to the area above mentioned. For the purpose of example, however, Mr. Ericsson takes a strip of land ever, Mr. Ericsson takes a strip of land a single mile in width, along the rainless western coast of America, the southern coast of the Mediterranean, both sides of the alluvial plain of the Nile in Upper Egypt, both sides of the Euphrates and Tigris for a distance of 400 miles above the Persian Gulf, and finally a strip also a mile wide along the rainless portion of the Red Sea above alluded to. The aggregate length of these strips of land, selected on account of their being acces-sible by water, far exceeds 8,000 miles. The area covered would be about 223,000,-000 square feet, and on the assumption horse power during an average of nine hours per day we are led to the conclusion that by suitable apparatus 22,300,000 engines, each of 100 horse power, could be kept working by utilizing only that heat which is now wasted on the assum neat which is now wasted on the assum-ed small fraction of similar land extend-ing along some of the water fronts of the sunburned regions of the earth. According to Prof. Thurston, this fig-

According to Froi. Inuresion, this agure has been confirmed by recent experiments at Pasadena, in California, where it was stated that Eriesson's efficiency has in some cases been attained. The apparatus used in California was a truncated conical mirror, 23 feet 6 inches in diameter at the top and 15 feet at the bottom, which concentrates the rays of the sun received upon its 1,78 facets at a focus, where a boiler is placed and steam generated to work a steam engine. The whole mass is moved by clockwork and automatically held with its axis directed toward the sun. The boiler, which is carried on the same frame and moves with the mirror, is 13 feet 6 inches in length, and contains about 10 cubic feet of water and 8 cube feet of steam space, pressure being maintained at 150 pounds per square inch. The apparatus is said to be of ten horse power, but Prof. Thurston remarks that the reported figures are inconsistent with this rating.

According to the report of the British ure has been confirmed by recent experi-

consul General at Marseilles, artificial indigo is killing the natural product on the French market, the artificial product already regulating prices. The Badische Company have for two years been making indigo near Lyons for local consumption, while the Hochster Farbwerke are manufacturing synthetic indigo by another process in the same city. Artificial indigo is classed for customs duty with natural indigo, and since goods dyed with it are not required to be declared as such, they are sold at similar prices to goods dyed with natural indigo, Lyons dyers of cotton and woolen goods and Lyons dealers in indigo say that natural indigo, has been ousted from many dye works, especially since artificial indigo has been ousted from many dye works, especially since artificial indigo has been prepared by crushing. Small dyers favor synthetic indigo, because they can buy small quantities as required, and prices do not violently fluctuate, But, as the vegetable dye gives more solidly to the cloth, it is still likely to be used for military uniforms, Dr. Calmette of Lille is said to have patented a process for extracting indigotin from vegetable indigo up to thrice the quantity produced by the more primitive methods. It is curious that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recently had to ask the Havre Chamber to abolish a rule under which indigo tendered in that important terminal market must be guaranteed to be manufactured by the "old" process—a serious restriction, in view of the many new processes recently introduced. The request has been complied with, and certificates will not be needed after April 1 next. From the consular report on Frankfort-on-Main for 1990, it appears that the Badische Company has borrowed 12,000,000 marks for the purpose of enlarging the production of artificial indigo and reducing its Company has borrowed 12,000,000 marks for the purpose of enlarging the produc-tion of artificial indigo and reducing its

### WHEN GRABBERS DISAGREE.

There is a pretty quarrel brewing among the ship subsidy mongers, which will probably terminate in them taking each other by the ears. On one side are the advocates of the original Hanna-Payne bill and on the other the represen tatives of shipping interests, who, while believing that it is a patriotic duty to grab Government bounties whenever possible, take the position that the grabbing should be restricted to the owners of the vessels that carry cargoes, and thus

vessels that carry cargoes, and thus freeze out the owners of fast passenger steamers, especially when such steamers are not built in this country.

The fact that the bounty grabbers are now fighting among themselves will, no doubt, result in each side telling some wholesome truths about the other, and the people who are expected to foot the bills will be thoroughly informed by each of the opposing interests just why the other is in no need of Government aid. This should enable, Congress to quickly reach the conclusion that each side is right in its contention regarding the other and that the doors of the Treasury should be closed against both.—New Orleans States.

### RAILROADING THE CASE.

The clique had such a smooth run of control over the situation that it was struck with surprise that Rear Admiral Howison should be rejected as a member of the Court of Enquiry.
Why in the name of common justice

was he ever appointed? All that was brought out before the Court was known at the time of his selection. The popuar verdict had pronounced him ineligible thought that Howison Secretary would do, for he was regarded by the lique as a man capable of putting aside is prejudices, and this in face of the

#### CALDEEON CARLISLE DEAD.

The Well-Known Attorney Succum

to Appendicitis at Asheville. Calderon Carlisle, the well-known attorney of this city, died yesterday morning at Asheville, N. C., of appendicitis. The body will be brought to this city Wednesday morning and conveyed to the family residence, 1722 I Street. Arrange ments for the funeral have not yet been

Mr. Carlisle went to Asheville early in the summer and was visiting his brothern-law, ex-Representative Richmond Pearson. Within ten days past a letter was received here from Mr. Carlisle saying he was feeling better than ever before in his life. On September 8 appendicitis devel-oped. A telegram was received by Mr. Maddox last Saturday to the effect that two operations had been performed and that the patient was critically ill. A secand telegram arrived Sunday giving the information that Dr. Pope, a specialist from New York, had been called in con-sultation, but the condition of Mr. Carlisle was such that the physicians had abanvesterday morning proved a painful shock to his unusually wide circle of friends here.

Calderon Carlisle was born about fifty years ago at the Carlisle home, on the north side of D Street between Third and Fourth Streets, this city. He was a son of James Mandeville Carlisle, one of the nost distinguished lawyers who practiced at the National Capital, Calderon Carlisle, in his early years, attended the school conducted by Mr. Wight, on Indiana Avenue. In 1868 he entered the sophomore class of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and graduated with high-est honors in July, 1871. After a year or two spent in Europe he began the study of law in his father's office. Upon the death of his father Mr. Carlisle was ap-pointed attorney for the British embassy. He also served as counsel for many other foreign Governments before the several claims commissions. He was a member

claims commissions. He was a member of the board of governors of the Metropolitan Club for years.

Mr. Carlisle's wife was Miss Kate Thomas, of Richmond, Va. Of their two children, the son, James Mandeville Carlisle, recently graduated from Yale, and the daughter, Miss Mary Carlisle, made her debut last winter. One of Mr. Carlisle's sisters is the wife of Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, while another married J. L. M. Curry, formerly Minister to Spain. Mrs. Burgwin, wife of the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Rallroad Company at Pittsburg, is his half-sister.

Mrs. Carlisle and the two children were with Mr. Carlisle when he died.

# WELCOME TO THE CZAR.

piegne, Attichy and Meux, were immediately removed.

M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, will be the only member of the Cabinet remaining in Paris tomorrow. The only toasts of political significance will be responded to at the luncheon on Saturday after the review at Betheny.

#### POLITICAL COMMENT. Will Mr. Croker question each one of

his stewards sharply as to the use he has made of his talents while his master has been away in a far country?—New York Tribune.

The assassin's trial should be as private and as brief as possible.-New York World.

It is gratifying to learn that there is to be no inordinate delay in the trial of the miscreant whose foul crime has thrown the nation into mourning. He will be indicted by the grand jury tomorrow and tried on September 13. A short shrift and a long rope are his due.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It will, perhaps, be set down as remarkable in future encyclopedins that the most incomprehensible outburst of savagery in the first year of the twentieth century should have occurred in the first and freest Republic of the world.—Phil-adelphia Record.

convened at the request of Admiral Schley, and it is impossible to say who is the most pleased thereat—Howison, Schley or the "gallant old tea-dog,"—Buf-falo Times. The pension question seems to consti-

tute about all the politics of the G. A. R.-Philadelphia Ledger. The leadership, which was in William

McKinley yesterday, is in Theodore Roosevelt today but the government is in a people that called them up to do its work.—Detroit Free Press. Most of the pension legislation passed by Congress was enacted for political pur-

poses. If there had been no question of poses. If there had been no question of party advantage involved a pension system would have been created which would have protected the interests of the pensioners and of those who pay the pensions. Instead of that the pension system and pension legislation have been employed as parts of the national political machinery, and the harvest has been extravagance, corruption and demoralization.—Baltimore Sun. The wrecking of a national bank is

crime against the community which calls for swift and exemplary punishment. If tor switt and exemplary punishment. It it is true that indictments were found last Wednesday against Seventh National officials they should be arrested as any other alleged offenders would be.—New York Herald.

The country has ceased to take much interest in Grand Army politics, but General Sickles had succeeded in making a public scandal that attracted wide atten-tion. The failure of his plans is there-fore gratifying and it may be hoped that it will have a salutary effect.—Philadel-

phia Times. Let anarchy and all those whose ope creed is known to be the murder of offi-cials of any Government be made exceptions to the general laws extending pro-tection to the citizen, and anarchy will be speedily stamped out of this nation. Extermination, and not expulsion, is the only cure for anarchy.—New Orleans States.

A few of the anarchists now living in this country have been imported by man ufacturers and corporations on the sup position that they could be induced to work for less than American workmen,— Indianapolis News.

Anarchists are opposed to all law; their im is to destroy it. But when their se ditious utterances bring them into trou-ble, they are quick enough to claim the protection of the very laws they would wipe out of existence. Their actions re-duce their monstrous theories to bur-lezque.—Portland Argus.

One of the most vociferous organs of the theory that trade follows the flag Cobs solemnly at the latest figures of Cubin trade and then berates the Cubans for their "ingratitude." That explains the statistics. The Cubans continue to buy more goods from Europe than from the United States because they are "ungrateful." Wretched people! But what becomes of the theory?—Springfield Republican. looks solemnly at the latest figures of

With the death of the President should come additional despatch in framing laws to suppress the growth of the spirit of anarchy. Meanwhile, there should be great diligence in hunting out those who were back of Czolgosz.—Philadelphia Item.

Congress can speedily pass a law that his prejudices, and this in face of the fact that he would be excused under similar conditions from a jury to try a pick-pocket or a chicken thief. The whole affair smacks of a confident belief on the part of the conspirators that they could railroad the case to their liking.—Detroit Free Press.

Congress can speculy pass a we have the fact that they are considered to the internal to the compelled to establish a clean record in this respect. Every citizen who turns anarchist should be deprived.—St. Louis fice Press.

### DEATH OF BISHOP WHIPPLE

The Faithful "Apostle to the Indians" Passes Away.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at 6 o'clock this orning, at his home in Faribault, Minn.

There was no more picturesque figure, o finer Christian gentleman, no more in defatigable and faithful worker on the defaugable and faithful worker on the bench of American Bishops than Henry Benajmin Whippie, the "Apostle to the Indians," who called him "Straight Tongue," because in all the long years of his association with them he had never deceived them, begulled them with false promises, or departed from the strict spirit or letter of his word. The greater part of his life was devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the red man, and he pursued his labors with a singleness of purpose, an indefatigable energy, and a patient endurance in the face of dis-heartening opposition, which made his episcopate one of the most memorable the records of his Church. He was born in Adams, Jefferson Coun-

ty, N. Y, on the 15th of February, 1822, and, as he says in his own reminiscences, passed a happy childhood in the care of a loving mother, in spite of the apparent delicacy of his constitution. At the age of ten years he entered Prof. Avery's boarding school in Clinton, N. Y.; later he was sent to a school under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Boyd and the Rev. John Covert. He then went to Oberlin, but was obliged to give up his studies there on account of ill-health, and accepted an offer from his father, who admitted him to partnership in business. From the first he had been deeply interested in political affairs, and, through the induspress of affairs, and, through the influence of Governor Dix he was appointed division inspector, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Major General Corse. His last service in the political world

was as secretary of a state convention. When Thuriow Weed heard that he had When Thurlow Weed heard that he had become a candidate for holy orders he remarked that he "hoped a good politician had not been spoiled to make a poor preacher." He pursued his theological studies with the Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, and was ordained to the diaconate in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y. August 25, 1849, and to the researchers. 1849, and to the priesthood in Christ Church, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., in February, 1850. He was called to Zion Church in Rome, N. Y., in 1849, and at about the same time was married to a daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Wright. In his au-tobiography the Bishop gives some intertonography the Blandy give esting anecdotes of this period, which throw a side light upon the development of his character.

WELCOME TO THE CZAR.

The Municipality of Pierrefond Votes an Address.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The municipality of Pierrefond has voted an address of welcome to the Czar and President Loubet. Councilor Labruyere, a distinguished writer, who abstained from voting, will send a special message to Count Tolstoy. The castle at Compiegne will be strictly closed to everybody from today until after the Czar leaves. Placards against the Czar, which had been posted at Compiegne, Attichy and Meux, were immediated to the special message to Count Tolstoy. The castle at Compiegne will be strictly closed to everybody from today until after the Czar leaves. Placards against the Czar, which had been posted at Compiegne, Attichy and Meux, were immediated to the control of the Holy Communion, then holding services in Metropolitan Hall, and entered upon his work with characteristic zeal, endearing himself among the poor and outcast. In June, 1859, he was elected Bishop of Minnesota, being consecrated on October 13, 1859, in St. James Church, Richmond, Va., thus entering upon his true mission.

being consecrated on October 13, 1859, in St. James Church, Richmond, Va., thus entering upon his true mission. His first service in his diocese was on November 10, at Wabasha, a missionary station, where he baptized an infant. Very soon after he visited the Indian mission of St. Columbia, Gull Lake.

At Gull Lake he found a lew Christians among the red men, and after his return form this visit he resolved to ever be the friend of the Indian at his door. At this time there was not a mile of railway in Minnesota. His journeys comprised from 3,000 to 6,000 miles each year on foot, by cance, and by wagon, and his famous blooded horse, Bashaw, was almost as well known in the State as the Bishop himself. There were about 20,000 indians in his diocese, which extended over \$1,000 square miles. They included Ojibways, Sioux, and Winnebagoes, and it was not long before he earned their exteem and confidence, and, as he became more intimate with them, he was ever inclined to put a higher estimate upon their personal qualities.

onnidence, and, as he became more intimate with them, he was ever inclined to put a higher estimate upon their personal qualities.

When President Lincoln called for troops in 1861 the first regiment that was mustered in was from Minnesota, and Bishop Whipple was elected chaplain. But he declined to leave his diocese, although he still continued his visits to the National Capital whenever the rights of his Indians were imperfled, and he always had the warmest sympathy and support of the army officers, who were most familiar with the exact situation and knew how just was the cause which he was ever pleading.

On July 16, 1862, Bishop Whipple laid the cornerstone of the Bishop's Church in Farlbault. The church was called the cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour. The idea was to make the cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour. The idea was to make the cathedral cannot be commended and was consecrated in 1867. In 1868 St. Mary's Hall for young girls was opened, and later a boys school. In 1868 St. Mary's Hall for young girls was opened, and later a boys school in 1868 St. Mary's Hall for young girls was opened, and later a boys school. It is in 1879 Hishop Whipple was count of poor health. He there met some of his old parishioners, and after the death of his daughter built a memorial church in Maitiand. In 1888, in response to an invitation from the Archibishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of Presiding Bishop Williams, he preached the death of his daughter built a memorial church in Maitiand. In 1889, in response to an invitation from the Archibishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of Presiding Bishop Williams, he preached the death of his daughter built a memorial church in Maitiand. In 1889, in response to an invitation from the Archibishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of Presiding Bishop Williams, he preached the death of the third was called the conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1890 he started on a trip to Egypt. While en route he stopped in England, spending a Sabbath at Williams, he p

### FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

It was meet that foreign sympathy with the American nation should have found its earliest official expression in a message to the United States Embassy at London from King Edward-if a people so nearly akin to us as is that over which the British monarch reigns may properly be called foreign. That the feelings aroused in Great Britain by the death of our late President are as sincere and deep as those which were evoked in this country by the demise of the good Queen Victoria is not to be doubted. Britannia stretches her hand across the sea and returns the handgrasp given her by Co-lumbia in her recent days of sorrow.— Philadelphia Record.

### A MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Never in the history of the world had murder, strange, foul, and unnatural, so much to shrink from. Never in the history of the world was point blank shocking, short range more repellant. And not often in the history of the world has man had more to live for. He has a man and more to live for. He has reaped a rich harvest of fulfillment, but much remained for him to do. The helm could have had no steadler hand. The shot has sharpened outlines. It has sent the Fresident so far beyond the reach of calumny that the barb is divested of its poison, except so much of it as taints the hand that holds it. And the hand has lost its power to strike—to better purpose dogs may bay the moon.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

The newspaper has an important duly perform right now in refusing to make roes out of anarchists and common assassing who are a menace to civilized soclety. It has one more duty to perform, By postponing fruitiess speculation of sweeping Cabinet and other official changes until the President's funeral the press can prove that it participates in the public bereavement and can elevate our journalism in the eyes of our own people and the foreign world, which has already given such touching evidence of its sym-pathy in one of the saddest hours in the nation's life.—Philadelphia Times.